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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## "NOTHING TO ARBITRATE"

WEAVERS HURL CAPITALIST SLOGAN AT WOOLEN TRUST.

Massachusetts Arbitration Board Turned Down Again—A Meddlesome Preacher Gets in the Way of the Strikers and Is Somewhat Jarred—Pins His Whine on Church Door.

Fitchburg, Mass., May 16.—The executive committee of the weavers' unions have received an invitation from the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, through Secretary Supple in person, to hold a conference with members of the board of managers of the American Woolen Company in the hope of settling the question at the Fitchburg Worsted and Beoli Mills.

As the Providence strikers have agreed that no conference shall be held unless all mills where there is a strike or are represented, the offer was declined with thanks. The action of the committee was indorsed at a mass meeting of weavers of the Fitchburg Worsted Mills last night.

It was announced at the meetings that the company had offered certain amounts of back wages and bonuses to some of the weavers if they would go to their looms. The meeting by a unanimous vote decided to reject all offers of this nature and to continue the contest.

A MEDDLESOME PREACHER. Providence, R. I., May 16.—In the mass meeting of the striking weavers on Olneyville square Tuesday evening some of the speakers spoke with sarcasm and evident resentment of the stand recently taken by a meddlesome preacher named Rev. W. A. Gardner in relation to a movement to bring about a conference, independent of the strike committee. Yesterday there was posted on the Tabernacle building in Olneyville square a typewritten whine in the nature of a reply from Rev. Mr. Gardner. It was as follows:

"At the mass meeting, held in Olneyville square, under the auspices of the committee for the striking weavers, to demonstrate that the committee is managing this strike to the satisfaction of the weavers, the specially invited guest, Rev. W. A. Gardner, was present. The meeting, from the committee's point of view, that is, that the only way to settle this question is to abolish the two-loom weaving on fancies, and the only people to do it is this committee, was a success, and from the satisfaction manifested by the various speakers because of their success in hurting the American Woolen Company, it would seem as though they expected the company to stand on their knees to this committee.

"W. A. GARDNER."

Last evening there was a meeting of the executive board of the strikers.

In relation to the statement from Rev. W. A. Gardner, Anthony McDonald spoke in behalf of the board, and he said that no effort by outsiders of whatever position in life, will make any difference now. He said: "Earlier in the trouble it might have had some effect, but it is different now. We hold a good, strong, strategical position, and are not going to give it up because of any such interference."

He was asked how long in his judgment, the trouble will continue, and he replied: "Until the American Woolen Company agrees to have the work done on a decent basis. It is for the company to say how long it can stand continuance of this struggle and allow orders to slip away to the other people. Our people are now pretty well employed, and we continue this fight indefinitely. There is no time limit on it, and no outsider can upset it from our present position."

## STRIKE FOR SHORTER HOURS.

A new strike, and one with unique features, was started in Pittsburgh Thursday. It is that of the Pop Bottlers' local, No. 375, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The men say they are obliged to work fourteen hours a day, and they want their working time reduced to ten hours. Their pay now is \$2 a day for fourteen hours, and they claim to be willing to work ten hours a day for the same rate. While working fourteen hours a day, they claim, they are allowed but half an hour for dinner, which time they think ought also to be extended. The bottle washers, who also belong to the organization, are the only ones to demand more pay, insisting that they be given \$9 instead of \$7 a week.

The men employed in only one shop went out yesterday, and last night it was stated at the headquarters of the organization, in Hibernian hall, on Wyle avenue, that the men in at least two more shops would strike today.

A mass meeting of the members of the association is to be held in Hibernian hall tomorrow night, when it will be decided what further shops shall be closed down.

The workmen claim that the action of their employers in forcing them to work fourteen hours a day is a criminal offense in Pennsylvania, and that they have called the attention of the local state factory inspector to the matter. The particular reason they give for going on strike now is that the hot weather is coming on, when there would be a great demand for soft drinks, and therefore a still greater draft upon their strength.

me no invitation to defend myself until the meeting was over and I had taken a car down town.

"I wish to ask this committee if the weavers and strikers are satisfied, how did it happen that while the same mass meeting was being held, another one was being held by the loomfixers, and I understand some weavers also in a hall nearby. It was not mentioned. Now gentlemen, I have no word against your character. But I believe you do not possess all the wisdom or sense of the gods, nor do I claim to. You certainly have put up a stiff fight. The company made an unpardonable blunder (we in Olneyville think), in the lockout; and the sinews of war, coming from people interested in the independent mills, have made it possible for you to wage so successful an industrial war. From your own argument, it would seem unfortunate if all you could do in the end was to allow to weavers to return at reduced wages. But you conduct as a committee in spending so much time in blowing about what you have done and are going to do is unseemly, unnecessary and unprofitable, and has placed you on such bitter terms with the company that if you have half the courage you manifest, they would not settle with you committee on your terms, until they faced starvation or bankruptcy.

"Is it your sole object to cripple the company? Do you dare to ask every weaver the question: Shall we settle this question on any other basis? The people interested in the independent companies sit back and put in their money to push the strike. Why? Some of you smart ones of the committee, or anyone else, tell us why.

"How long is it since a local mill made the same mistake that was made at the Weybosset? And why do you suppose they changed their work; because they were so very considerate of their help, or was it because they were not strong enough to fight? Which was it?"

"The condition the weavers are fighting is as much the result of their own choosing as that of the company's policy. They know that there is a great deal of the light-weight fancy work which runs better than some plain work. Today there are weavers are work who are doing two-loom fancy work. It ought to be said that the company has no right to expect such work as was protested against. But that was an exception and not the rule. It is common sense that the company can't afford to make poor cloth, for it loses from three to five times the amount the weaver loses on such work. There is a habit on two looms, and the company and the weavers now realize it as never before.

"Most of the weavers feel that the company should make some concession along the line of providing for the weaver when on very poor work, and in guaranteeing something in regard to two-loom work on fancies. Both have rights which this committee is bound to respect, if they hope to settle anything, and I repeat in closing that unless this noisy committee can give better reason than they gave me last evening, I shall go right on working in the interest of my people trying to secure an adjustment in spite of them.

"Respectfully,

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## FAKIRS DUPED.

JOKER DISCOVERED IN THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

Lawyers Say the Measure Actually Opens the Ports—A. F. of L. Men Say They Have Received a Baked Clay Brick—Will Appeal to Roosevelt.

Washington, May 14.—It now looks as though a joker were slipped into the Chinese Exclusion bill, with the effect of not only nullifying all the exclusion provisions of the law, but of actually opening American ports to the free admission of thousands and probably hundreds of thousands of Chinese.

The "labor" interests that were clamoring to get the anti-Chinese bill passed, openly claim that they have been duped, and they have engaged legal counsel to advise them as to future steps. Some ugly charges are being made in this connection, and it is predicted that when the full facts become generally known several influential Senators and Representatives will be called on for explanations.

There was considerable opposition to the passage of the anti-Chinese law and a final agreement was only reached after a prolonged fight. The House passed a bill providing for the extension of the existing laws, but this was amended in the Senate so that the extension of the laws should be for two years only. This was done in order to cover the period up to the expiration of the treaty of December 8, 1894, which expires in December, 1904. There was a long wrangle over this point in the conference committee, until one day a report was brought in and adopted by both Houses. The bill as agreed to contained this clause: "The existing laws prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons, \* \* \* are hereby re-enacted and extended and continued so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations." This is the joker. After December 8, 1904, the existing laws will be in conflict with the treaty obligations of this country with China, so that after that date there will be no obstacle to the entrance of all the Chinese hordes that may present themselves.

The National Council sums up the situation in these words:

"Despite the crisis that the Socialist Movement is traversing thanks to the ministerial movement, despite calumns and manoeuvres carried on to no unheard of extent, the Party remains unshaken. As to its vote, the falling off recorded in some places is compensated by gains in other places. The Socialist army rests on the positions it held before with troops rendered all the fitter through the struggle they have undergone."

## FRENCH ELECTIONS.

First Official Returns of the Class Conscious Socialist Vote.

"Le Socialiste," of Paris, official organ of the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais), with date of the 4th instant, brings the first reliable and official returns of the vote polled by bona fide Socialists at the general elections that took place in France on last April 27th for deputies to the Chamber. The returns show that the party, which the dauphine-Milleraud combination said was going to be wiped out, comes out gloriously.

With 275 districts, in which the P. O. F. and its allied organizations forming the "United Revolutionary Socialists" had no organization, yet to be heard from, the vote foots up to 323,794. Besides this there were polled 34,372 by revolutionary socialist bodies not yet affiliated with the organization of the "United Revolutionary Socialists." In the localities where these as yet unattached bodies had candidates, there were no opposition candidates set up by the "United Revolutionary Socialists" organization.

Of the candidates of the "United Revolutionary Socialists" 5 were elected. They are: Thivier, in the Department of Allier (Montlucon); Sembat, Dejeante, Vaillant and Coutant in the Department of Seine (Paris, St. Denis and Sevres). Re-ballots were to be held in 3 places:

In the 2d of Montlucon, where Constant polled 6,128 votes; in Issoudun (Indre), where Dufour polled 5,595 votes; and in Grenoble (Isere), where Zevaeza polled 9,808 votes.

One candidate of the as yet non-attached bodies, Bouvier, was elected in Chalon-sur-Saone. Department of Saone and Loire.

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## NEGROES AS ARTISANS.

They Are Rapidly Entering the Trades.

For the last six years Atlanta University has conducted, through its annual negro conferences, a series of studies upon certain aspects of the negro problems. Graduates of Atlanta, Fisk, and Howard Universities, Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, and of many other schools have co-operated in this movement. The results, put into pamphlet form, have been widely quoted. The first investigation, in 1896, took up the "Mortality of Negroes in Cities." The following year the studies were:

1897—Social and physical condition of negroes in cities.

1898—Some efforts of negroes for social betterment.

1899—The negro in business.

1900—The college-trained negro.

1901—The negro common school.

This year the Seventh Atlanta Negro Conference will be held on May 27 at Atlanta University, and will take up the subject of "The Negro Artisan." The census of 1890 gave 172,070 negroes in the manufacturing and mechanical industries throughout the United States, but this includes many unskilled laborers and omits many artisans like miners and barbers. The figures for 1900 are not yet available, but they will show a great increase in all kinds. The investigation by the Atlanta Conference includes a personal canvass of some 2,000 negro artisans, a study of general conditions in 300 different cities and towns, a canvass of all the international trade unions and local assemblies, and a study of the opinions of employers, and tabulated returns from industrial schools. Especially will light be thrown on the attitude of the trade-unions. There are in the United States 98 national unions, and nearly all the unions with no negro members refuse to receive negroes: some by open discrimination, as in the case of the locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, electrical workers, and boiler makers, while others exclude them silently. The American Federation of Labor, with which most of these organizations are affiliated, have taken ground for "fair play" toward negroes, and the union movement has greatly extended among them in the last ten years.

The treaty as above quoted, in the opinion of the attorneys who have been looking into the matter, will stand as the law after December, 1904, provided Congress does not in the meantime provide otherwise. The insertion of the clause "not inconsistent with treaty obligations" will have the effect of admitting countless numbers of Chinese if they care to take advantage of their opportunity. In order to become eligible for admission it is only necessary for a Chinaman to present papers showing him to be a citizen or subject of some government other than China. In this way the hordes of yellowmen residing in Hong Kong that are British subjects are as much entitled to entry here as an Englishman, German, or Frenchman. There is no telling how far the law will apply. It is even claimed that the law fails in its purpose to exclude from the United States such subjects of China as are in the Philippine Islands. The attempt to exclude these Chinese is said to be in violation of the Burlingame Treaty, which is held to be still in force.

To say that the A. F. of L. men who have been watching the Chinese legislation here are a disgruntled lot is putting it mildly. One of them said to-day,

"When we first discovered the joker we thought we had been gold bricked. But after we looked into it further we found that we had not even secured a gold brick; we got a piece of common baked clay."

Representatives of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific slope and of the A. F. of L. employed the firm of Ralston & Siddons of this city to analyze the law and furnish a report upon its scope.

The opinion of the attorney is substantially as set forth above. It is not known what the A. F. of L. men will do, appeal to the President most likely.

The legislative fizz has already been called to the attention of President Roosevelt.

The feeling against the Chinese is very strong among the workers of the Pacific slope, and it was largely on account of this sentiment that the passage of some bill was forced at this session. How the Western representatives allowed themselves to be foiled by the report of the conference committee is a source of much wonder, for they were supposed to be especially keen and alive to this legislation.

## SWEDISH STRIKE ENDS.

RIKSDAG, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL FAVOR GENERAL SUFFRAGE.

Over 200,000 Men Had Gone Out To Enforce Demand For The Ballot—A Lucid Account of The Preliminary Factors In the Work.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 17.—The action of both chambers of the Riksdag being favorable to universal suffrage, the labor leaders have decided to end the strike at 6 o'clock this evening, and the 200,000 men who went out will then resume work.

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All this gave a decided "lift" to the movement all over the country, but particularly in the capital, where, when the second suffrage demonstration Sunday, April 27, had passed, Hjalmar Branting, the Social Democratic representative in the Riksdag, could write the following day in the paper, of which he is also the head editor:

"TRIUMPH!"

"What the 20th of April gained, the 27th of April has, through its quietness, confirmed. The right of demonstration has been regained for the capital, and it has been used for the first time in favor of the universal suffrage in such a way that it can hardly be exceeded in point of magnitude and numbers, going hand in hand with cool and composed self-restraint.

"How all the happy expectations of our enemies of the accident in one way or another came to nothing! And how the too anxious "middle of the road crusaders" have to state that the "league boys" (illegible youth) their feared ghost were completely out of the play, as the labor masses marched along, conscious of their duty to their own great cause! A more beautiful victory for our organization has hardly been experienced before by their representatives in the Riksdag.

"On the 10th of April, this year, the Social Democratic Party of Sweden met in a labor congress in Stockholm, to decide what measures should be taken in order to cover the period up to the expiration of the treaty of 1894, which expires in December, 1904. There was a long wrangle over this point in the conference committee, until one day a report was brought in and adopted by both Houses. The National Council sums up the situation in these words:

"Despite the crisis that the Socialist Movement is traversing thanks to the ministerial movement, despite calumns and manoeuvres carried on to no unheard of extent, the Party remains unshaken. As to its vote, the falling off recorded in some places is compensated by gains in other places. The Socialist army rests on the positions it held before with troops rendered all the fitter through the struggle they have undergone."

"The party congress has, in view of a situation when the Swedish government and Riksdag seem to have in mind to ignore or confuse the question of general suffrage—this question on which it is acutely interested with the investigations that have taken place concerning the opinion that exists among the organized workers in the matter of pressing measures, also concerning the result of the collection of general strike fund. The congress concludes that, as it seems probable that still more powerful pressure will have to be required in order to secure for the people its whole right, that continued energetic preparations for an extensive general strike will be necessary, both through further collections for the strike fund, and through further extension and

## AN ADDRESS

To the Workingmen Of Minneapolis;  
Machinists Especially.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1, 1902.

The machinists' craft of this city is represented by two separate organizations, viz.: The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance (S. T. & L. A.), and the International Association of Machinists (I. A. of M.).

These two bodies embrace entirely different principles, and consequently different methods. The S. T. & L. A. recognizes the necessity of political action for the betterment of conditions, while the I. A. of M. seems to hold the idea that no such thing is necessary. The S. T. & L. A. holds, that to gain direct advantage to labor it is necessary that all classes of labor be recognized, while the I. A. of M. holds aloof from that proposition by clinging to a pure and simple craft organization.

As a result of these differences there is considerable friction between the two, which evinces itself readily, as can be shown by the glaring misrepresentation circulated by the I. A. of M. about the S. T. & L. A.

It is the object of this article to expose these to the honest masses of workingmen who are unacquainted with the facts in the case.

We may classify these falsehoods under three heads:

1st. That the S. T. & L. A. objects to shorter hours.

2d. That the S. T. & L. A. scabbed at the Twin City Iron Works, and

3d. That the S. T. & L. A. were responsible for the machinists' defeat in the strike of 1901.

In order to get at these properly it will be necessary to revert to the history of their organization.

There was a call made by one John Swift to the machinists of Minneapolis to meet for the purpose of organizing themselves, and consequently a large number met at the Boston Block in January, 1890. Among these was a St. Paul delegation who had come to assist in carrying the meeting in favor of an I. A. of M. organization.

But those present proved Swift to be too slow, for after a great deal of discussion, showing the relative merits of the two organizations, the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the S. T. & L. A., so that charters was ordered.

The one great argument which these fakirs held out in favor of an I. A. of M. charter was that there was one I. A. of M. organization in St. Paul, and that there should be no different kind of organization within the close proximity of nine miles.

But right here one of these who pretended to represent labor showed his consistency and displayed his interest (?) in the machinists' welfare by presenting the I. A. of M. charter at the close of the meeting, and asking for signers!

So certain had he been of their ability to mislead the meeting into the I. A. of M. that he had his charter all ready, and so disgruntled was he at their failure that, before the close of the meeting, we found him trying to divide the craft against itself.

Already his motto had changed from "Organize yourselves for your own benefit" to "Organize yourselves to smash the union already effected."

Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel; but surely, thou art never seen in the I. A. of M. He got no signers, as those present who had not already joined the S. T. & L. A. were not sufficiently interested in unions to join anything.

This tack was followed up without success for about a year, when he succeeded in prejudicing enough of the non-union element against us to issue an I. A. of M. charter—a rival body, not nine miles away, but right amongst us. The brotherhood of labor! Fie! Better say "labor fakirs."

The I. A. of M., having become a fact, must do something to make itself felt, so here is its record:

The Twin City Iron Works is a member of the National Metal Trades Association, and the I. A. of M. goes after that concern to get the agreement between the two enforced. They got it. They asked a nine an a half hour day, and they got nine and a half hours' pay, and they got their overtime cut from one and one-half to one and one-quarter time, until 10 o'clock p.m., which covers practically all the overtime worked, except an occasional break-down job, which doesn't average ten hours' a year to each man.

We of the S. T. & L. A. wouldn't stand to have our overtime cut in two, nor would we be bound by an agreement to which we were not a party. So we took a decided stand against that overtime schedule.

In the meantime one of their members, John Whipple by name, had gone over to St. Paul to report to the I. A. of M. there of their success (?) here, and the closing comment of his report was, "and there wasn't any Socialism in it, either."

Truly spoken, but little did he know of the power of the Socialists to break their schedule, and we have no reason to believe that he went over to St. Paul after the S. T. & L. A. had forced the Twin City Iron Works to give the one and a half time overtime to make such a report, and say, with the demeanor of a whipped cur: "There was Socialism in it!"

This brings us down to the strike of May 20, 1901. Now, for several months prior to this event we heard lively rumors; but let one of our members approach an I. A. of M. member and ask him about it, he would get no information. This same Whipple was Secretary of the I. A. of M. and, as a matter of course, we were interested in the strike which was to be, so an official in our union approached him and asked what the demands were to be. Whipple answered: "Oh, we'll make 'em strong enough so we can come down," and that was all the information our member could obtain.

But all along the I. A. of M. members

made it strong and clear that this was to be "an I. A. of M. strike, and no one else would have anything to say about it."

And far and wide they repeated that those who failed to help them would be out of a job when they won.

They took the position that the S. T. & L. A. members would have either to abandon their union or their jobs, yet all their projects were kept strictly secret.

Things continued thus until May 18, the Saturday preceding the Monday they were "going to go out unless our demands are granted," as they said.

We called a special meeting for that night, and resolved to draw up and present demands to the Twin City Iron Works, which was the only shop in Minneapolis where we had sufficient numerical strength to make such action advisable. These demands were for a nine-hour day with pay for ten hours' work, and a committee was elected to wait upon the company.

Now, please bear in mind that all along we had been treated by the I. A. of M. as a body not worthy of consideration.

Our meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, having heard nothing of the I. A. of M., but some few of our members lingering about headquarters shortly afterward, were accosted by a fellow who said he was a delegate from the I. A. of M. with a communication for the L. A. S. T. & L. A.

With that he handed us a scrap of brown paper, upon which was written: "A strike is on. Guide yourselves accordingly."

This bore no lodge stamp, and we were quite at a loss to know whether to regard it as an insult or a joke. However, considering the seriousness of the situation, we decided to order a special at once, and sent back a communication saying: "You have ignored us too long; we have been forced to take independent action."

Our strike committee waited on the officers of the Twin City Iron Works, and presented OUR demands early Monday morning. They were refused.

In order to get at these properly it will be necessary to revert to the history of their organization.

There was a call made by one John Swift to the machinists of Minneapolis to meet for the purpose of organizing themselves, and consequently a large number met at the Boston Block in January, 1890. Among these was a St. Paul delegation who had come to assist in carrying the meeting in favor of an I. A. of M. organization.

But those present proved Swift to be too slow, for after a great deal of discussion, showing the relative merits of the two organizations, the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the S. T. & L. A., so that charters was ordered.

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3d. That the S. T. & L. A. were responsible for the machinists' defeat in the strike of 1901.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191



The villains may have strong tones and natural capacity of action, 'tis impossible that true judgment and integrity should reside where harmony and honesty have no being.

—SHAFESBURY.

## THE FAKIR'S QUANDARY.

With all the deserved contempt that the Socialist has for the "Labor Leader," it is the Socialist alone who can and does really pity the fellow whenever, as President Mitchell just now, he finds himself tangled in the meshes of his own corruption-breeding ignorance.

The condition of the coal miner was from the start bad. It was a badly paid trade, besides being unhealthy; and periodically it was accompanied with distressing accidents. His toll required with such a pittance that it was impossible for him to recuperate the expenditure of tissue; and the evil being aggravated by the unsanitary conditions under which he worked; moreover, the whole being capped by the thousand and one "caves-in" and "blow-ups" attendant upon the trade, the miner, one would think, started as low as was possible to be. And yet, from bad this condition grew worse; and from worse, still worse. It seems to be the miner's fate to prove that, under the capitalist system of production, there is no limit to the depth that the working-man can be squeezed down to. Among this class the "pure and simple" went to work, and organized "unions." The concerns were built upon the old delusions that constitute the shipyards of the British "union." The workers were told they could resist the encroachments of the employer along the lines of the employer, that is to say, along the lines of capitalism. The "Labor Leader" soon was in full bloom, bundle of ignorance as he was he did not understand the reasons why he could not make good his promises to the men; bundle of corruption, as he was bound to develop into, he took office under the capitalist, and his real mission then became to jolly the men along. But here he ran up against a snag. The capitalist system proceeds along its course; which is to say, that it turns the screws ever tighter upon the men. It goes without saying that the work of the "Labor Leader," or fakir, becomes under such conditions ever more irksome. A situation is finally developed in which the fellow finds himself in a positive quandary. That is the case with Mitchell just now.

Capitalism has been doing its work to perfection. The result is:

First, that the rank and file finds itself in a desperate condition, almost beyond the "jollying" point;

Second, the rank and file, stuffed full by the Mitchell of "pure and simple" nonsense, demands of its officers to be led "to victory."

A rat caught in a trap is not in a worse plight than a fakir confronted by such a dilemma. A long life of dishonesty in their teachings to the men has so completely emasculated the fakir of all character that, even if he had sense to perceive, he lacks manhood to say:

"Boys, we have been traveling along a false road. It leads to a blind alley. Turn back. There is no hope for you while this social system of capitalism lasts. You must organize yourselves so as to overthrow it. You are bound to go down unless the working class owns the land on, and the tools with, which to work. That means freedom, it means happiness. That's a great deal to get. But it is easier to get that than slight improvements along the capitalist line. Go back to work. Organize yourselves into the Socialist Labor Party. We can sweep these regions at the next election. We shall then organize into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. And thus, our economic forces being protected by the guns of a mighty and growing political party of labor, we shall between election and election be able to throw up the tresses of economic protection, and on election take a further long step towards deliverance."

But Mitchell cannot if he would, and he would not if he could, hold such language. And there he stands before his

convention, impaled upon the horns of a dilemma of his own constructing.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A summary of affairs in France, as revealed by the election returns, is that the Socialist Movement has received a set-back. The figures for the class-conscious or bona fide Socialists, as published in these columns, are reassuring, even cheering when it is considered what sort of cabal Socialism had to beat its way through in France during these elections. Nothing short of the annihilation of Socialism was aimed at by the banking and Dreyfus interests who had captured Millerand. That they failed speaks well for the Parti Ouvrier Français and its affiliated bodies. Nevertheless it must be recognized that whatever delay is made in positive, tangible progress by Socialism is in the nature of a set-back; this is so everywhere; it must be especially so in a country of such revolutionary instincts as France, and where the history of the Labor Movement has so magnificent a perspective. The aspect of things thus depicted gives ground for reflections sufficiently grave; but the comments made thereupon from certain sources add gravity to the situation.

Beginning with Hyndman in England, and extending through the continent, even in France, the blame for the setback is being laid at the door of Millerand. No doubt Millerand is the immediate cause; but who caused Millerand? And there is the rub. Beginning with Hyndman, the people who are now blaming Millerand are the very folks who steered Millerand into continued life.

Millerandism was THE burning question at the last International Congress, held in Paris. Unfortunately for Socialism, the Congress was controlled by a majority of theorickers. With the exception of the delegations of the Socialist Labor Party, the Irish Socialist Republican party and the French Parti Ouvrier, besides a few other individual votes, the vote of the Congress went solid for the so-called Kautsky resolution. Apart from other serious defects of the resolution, it was fatal in view of what really was up. It was a dogma that concealed itself in volumes of words. The one thing to be done, the express condemnation of Millerandism, the resolution failed to do. It dodged the issue. Such was a virtual endorsement of Millerand. At the very least it was an expression of doubt as to what opinion should be held in the matter. Anywhere such conduct could not fail to be construed by the Millerand element as favorable. The deed being done in Paris itself, its effect was doubly strong. The Millerandists felt jubilant. The result was their brazen adherence to their former course. The further result was the set-back received by the Socialist Movement in France.

For this dire result none is responsible but the late International Congress at Paris, and none deserves blame more than the collection of Hyndmans, Kautsky's, Adlers, Vandervelds, Plechanoffs, etc., some like Hyndman, mere stage-strutters, others, like Kautsky and Plechanoff, mere theorickers, and all of them treating the Socialist Movement like Indians who have found a watch. It is not the least of the grave aspects of the situation in Europe that this guilty element, alone responsible for the pertinacity of Millerandism, should now have the effrontery to fill the air with the cry of "Stop Thief!"

## THE FAMILY! O, THE FAMILY!

The recent double tragedy in the Ford family comes as an avenging fury to unmask the perverse hypocrisy of the politicians, professors and pulpiteers who hold up the present social system as a pillar of the sanctity of the home, of the loveliness of the family. But ample as the tragedy would seem to expose the hypocrisy it does not, and by itself, do full justice to the theme. The murder of a brother and the suicide of the murderer, are horrible enough. And yet there are still greater horrors behind them. In fact they proceed from still complete lies given to the capitalist system about its family.

As is known the tragedy was the culmination of a family feud. The feud arose wholly out of money. The elder Ford dispossessed his son Malcolm—the subsequent murderer and suicide. He dispossessed him, not because of any moral defects in Malcolm, but because Malcolm, differently from the rest of his breed, was not of a commercial turn of mind. He reveled in athletics. Finding himself dispossessed, and claiming that his brothers and sisters were adhering to the letter of his father's will, notwithstanding, as he claimed, the father had told them he wished to change his will in Malcolm's favor, but was too weak to do it, and enjoined them to give Malcolm his share. Malcolm contested the will. The contest took place in Judge Gaynor's Court. The scene that took place on that occasion is the fit background of the final catastrophe, and is a fitting illustration of the family virtues bred by capitalism. The following is an account of that scene taken from the New York "Times":

Marconi is up against commercialism and, before he gets through it looks as though he would be a sadder and wiser inventor. He has held rather a theatrical place on the world's stage, and nothing that had been done by him at all warranted the extravagant and excessive praise that he received. Other men had been working the same problem—a problem, by the way, that was not original with Marconi, despite popular ideas to the contrary—and the results of those investigations are now being made known. Just at present it looks like a merry war between the rival systems, and Marconi, as the one who has the most prominence is apt to be the one who will get the worst end of

After Malcolm Ford's counsel had made

## THE "CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES."

I.

In the city of Buffalo there is published a weekly newspaper called the "Catholic Union and Times." In its issue of May 1st there appears an address entitled "The Evils of Socialism," which was delivered by a non-Catholic and lawyer, Wallace Thayer, before the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. The "Catholic Union and Times" commends this address to its readers as being "in line with the Catholic position on this grave subject," as set forth by Pope Leo, in his great encyclical on Socialism.

Aside from the characteristic aptitude of the "Catholic Union and Times" in turning to its own use a non-Catholic force, which at other times its own church condemns as pernicious to the spread of true doctrine, the publication of the address is interesting and timely. Pretending to be conceived and delivered in a scientific spirit, it is based on ignorance and misrepresentation. As such it is an imposition upon the intelligence of its readers and illustrates to what means the "Catholic Union and Times" will descend in its efforts to throttle Socialism in behalf of Capitalism.

The address points out that the evils of Socialism are two: the destruction of private property and individual liberty. With the first there goes the destruction of the incentive to all progress, "men will not work without reward," etc.; with the second there will come compulsory regulation of conduct, State control, etc., ad nauseam.

The presentation of these two evils are best epitomized in the lecturer's belief of what Socialism is. "I understand it to be the destruction by one blow, root and branch, of the slow growth extending backward to the infancy of the race, of the system of private property and individual enterprise; the annihilation of the right of the individual to have for his own that which his own brain and hand have made, to carry on what lawful business he pleases, and to exchange his labor and his products freely. I understand that you would substitute for this right of individual business the ownership of all capital and all property and the carrying on of all industry, all manufacture and all trade by the State exclusively."

"I believe your proposed revolution is in violation of the fundamental laws of nature and of our being, is criminally unnatural and economically unsound."

The first proposition in this declaration of belief is wrong in every respect. It is not a fact that Socialism seeks to destroy private property at one blow: it seeks to socialize that portion of it known as capital through the evolution of the capitalist system, as will be shown later. Nor is it a fact that private property, as defined by the lecturer, dates from the infancy of the race: private property dates from the inception of civilization: THE BRIEFEST PERIOD IN THE GROWTH OF THE RACE.

Prior to civilization there was the period of barbarism. Prior to barbarism there was savagery. Both of these periods are assumed to have covered 19-20ths of the life of the race. In both barbarism and savagery there was no private property; there was communistic and semi-communistic property, personal, individual property was incidental and scarcely known. Yet there was progress; progress relatively greater, far greater, than was achieved in civilization, and without which civilization—the much vaunted civilization of private property—would have been impossible, just as impossible as the dome of St. Peter's would have been without the rough stone foundation and the support of the marble pillar architecture of which it forms the splendid superstructure.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

*[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]*

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First.—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second.—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third.—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth.—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth.—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

*[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]*

XXXII.

I.—The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party on the economic field is one that should be judged from actual conditions that take place in the labor movement of which the S. L. P. is a part (not a whole), and not from imaginary conditions, as some taking part in the debate declare. Say they, the trusts will eventually smash the unions; but when? No indications, but actual conditions, disprove it. Does not the steel, glass, beer, railways, and too numerous to mention trusts, as soon as the workers show a disposition to become rebellious, through the agency of the labor leaders, stifle their demands, or perhaps grant a fractional concession? It is no new thing for the pure and simple labor leaders to advise the workers when on strike, to go back to work, though the strike was successfully carried on, telling them to get back at the boss they should vote the Democratic ticket at the next election, because the boss was Republican, and vice versa, has been done just as the case might be. The claim is also made by opponents to the S. T. & L. A. that the pure and simple union grows rapidly while the S. T. & L. A. does not. It seems to me that his question is one of activity. While the workers may have but little faith in the usefulness of the pure and simple union, yet if these same unions had been taught sound economics and politics, their growth would be many times greater than they now are, for the confidence that would have been instilled into the workers' minds, because of the fact that their struggles are carried on for their material welfare, would cause them to look upon the unions as necessary, and not as many workers look upon them now, as merely a means to stick to a job; and if there are no union jobs, then they want no union.

A prominent labor leader once told me that we progress as fast as those before us make us; and this fellow used to be termed a Socialist; that is to say, even if they know what is right, they will not teach others. The pure and simple union, with its leaders, the labor fakirs, is the best Socialist-agitation-smasher in existence to-day. One has only to have experience in that kind of an organization to be convinced of it. As the workers are always ready to have something now, the labor fakir supplies that something now. When election comes around this Republican or that Democrat is a fine fellow they are told; he stands for the workingmen; he is ready if elected to introduce an anti-child labor law, female employment regulation law, eight-hour law, and has always got some law that "interests the workingmen" to present. He not only catches their ear but their support, and it matters not what fate this law has met up to which he got their support in the last election, he has a new law scheme, or perhaps candidate who stands "flat-footed" for the workingmen at the next election, and thus draws them back into the shambles of capitalism right along.

The only way to smash the influence of the labor fakir is to organize S. T. & L. A. organizations in opposition, exactly the same as the S. L. P. is doing on the political field, in opposition to capitalist, reform, and break Socialist parties. Consequently, the S. L. P. should continue as it now does, be opposed to capitalist form of organization on the economic as well as on the political field, and by so doing purify the labor movement, so that our goal, the economic emancipation of the working class can be the quicker reached.

II.—The present attitude of the Socialist Labor Party is one of hostility towards the pure and simple union. It is the result of the experiences met with in the labor movement. The shameless betrayal of the workers, the corruption and fraud practised on them in the thousands of instances that have taken and now take place, could leave no other course open to an honest and sincere organization standing for the material interests of the working class than to fight these monomies to a finish.

III.—The recognition that pure and simple unions are nothing else than a capitalist organization, that finds a brotherhood (?) between capital and labor; the attitude of the S. L. P. should be one of hostility, to knock out the delusion from the workers' minds, that no brotherhood exists between exploiter and exploited, and to educate them that their interests dictate the inauguration of the Socialist Republic.

IV.—The labor movement, or in other words the movement of the laborers, has before the organization of the S. L. P. consisted solely of economic organizations. The need of independent political action brought about by the experiences within the economic organizations, together with growth of power and influence of capitalistic combinations in the

political field, which was used to increase their economic power, gave a practical demonstration of what independent political action could accomplish, if this was used in the same manner as was done by their opponents the capitalist class.

It also showed the workers the need of keeping away from any organizations pretending to fight for labor's interests, that had a capitalistic relationship; these were the experiences that led to a line being drawn; this, the class struggle line, was recognized by the S. L. P. It was in keeping with this line that its attitude had to be drawn against all organizations that blurred the class struggle.

You who want Socialism, and want it badly, had better take a hand in the fight to clear the movement of the laborers of this fakir brigade, or you will have the same results as the farmer who tried to raise a crop of wheat in a field of stumps. He would have succeeded had he taken pains to clear the field from stumps; likewise shall we succeed in the labor movement when the field is cleared of the fakir brigade. This brigade does not work at any of their respective trades, hence their time is not occupied with hard work and its accompanying results. They have consequently ample time to scheme and waste capital out of every attempt of the workers (organized or unorganized), to better their condition or resist reductions; thus get them in line for their misfit union, if the are not already there. It is in this way that the rebellious attempts of the working class are stifled and kept in line with capitalistic politics.

V.—The connection between the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist movement. Some correspondents say the members of the S. T. & L. A. do not learn Socialism; perhaps they did not join and aid in teaching them, which is their duty. One thing is certain, that the discussion brought about by the organization of the S. T. & L. A. has been the means of teaching more concrete Socialism than possibly could have been done in three times the length of time of the Alliance's existence. It is the means of drawing the class struggle line closer, making it the easier to distinguish the fakir, fraud or fakir in the economic as well as in the political field.

Socialist principles must dominate in the labor movement for Socialism to stand a show of success. No opposition can be tolerated to these principles. To permit a part of the labor movement to be dominated by capitalist principles weakens the Socialist movement. The arguments of the opponents to the S. T. & L. A. are somewhat contradictory, one says the trust will smash the union, while others say that the pure and simple union grows rapidly, in spite of the trusts growing in number and power.

Socialism will not come without the activity of those who want it; neither will the labor movement be dominated by Socialist principles without the activity of those who are in the movement for Socialism. It is time and energy wasted to build in one part of the movement which can be torn to pieces in another part of it. Has it not been the experience that the fakir brigade knocked out that which the S. L. P. organized? Is it not a fact that the pure and simple unions have closed the mouths of many S. L. P. comrades by means of throwing them out of work if they did not do as told? In this way the pure and simple have weakened the Socialist movement. The Alliance's existence strengthens it. Haste the day it is supreme on the economic field and the Socialist Republic is in sight.

Chas. A. Baustian,  
Chicago, May 1.

XXXIII.

I have watched with great interest the discussion that has been going on in THE PEOPLE, and hereby contribute my mite for the benefit of our noble cause, hoping to hear from other parts of Canada, on such a vital question.

FIRST.—The S. L. P. should hold that an economic organization is just as necessary as a political organization. The capitalist class realizes this, when they put every effort forward, and with the aid of the labor fakir, capture the old trade unions movement for their own economic interests. I cannot see that the S. L. P. in power to-morrow, could do anything without a class-conscious economic organization, such as the S. T. & L. A. Our attitude to the economic organization of labor should be open and above board, no crawling on our bellies to win votes, but straight talk to win men.

SECOND.—Our present attitude is one of hostility and quite correct it could not be otherwise. I know from past experience, that we have never gained anything, nor will we gain anything by boring from within. The great bulk of the rank and file of pure and simple, know that their misleaders, sell them to the old political parties, but keep quiet on account of their jobs. Even some of our own members, who are members of the pure and simple, try to cover their would-be kangaroo tricks, by making excuses for the labor fakir, as one of our fellows did in Vancouver, and another one, holding a pure and simple office. I notice also these members do not take such an active part in the work, as members who do not belong to pure and simple unions. This is Vancouver's experience anyhow.

THIRD.—Our attitude should be war to the knife with organized scaberry. For a great many of the rank and file know we are right, and are waiting for the S. T. & L. A. to get numerically strong, which the S. T. & L. A. can accomplish by organizing the millions of unorganized wage workers, and thereby drawing out the honest ones of pure and simple.

FOURTH.—Yes, the S. L. P. being a political organization of the wage workers, needs an economic organization, such as the S. T. & L. A. from the transitional period, from Capitalism to Socialism, the S. L. P. alone would be impotent, we need the S. T. & L. A. to show up the fakirs, and to point out the fact that we are an economic organization that will wage war against the masters, in shop, factory and mill, and will follow this up with voting for the S. L. P. We have been taken in the past for our economic organization, we can point to our S. T. & L. A. with pride.

FIFTH.—The connection of the S. T.

& L. A. with the S. L. P. strengthens the S. L. P. by showing the fakirs we mean business, and are after the rank and file of unorganized and organized, to weld them into an economic organization free from labor fakirs and politicians, who are bleeding them to death. Six years have been wasted, we are told, with the S. T. & L. A.; if wasting time means organizing 12,000 wage workers into an economic organization like the S. T. & L. A., all I can say is let us have some more waste of time by all means. What did the S. L. P. ever gain for the years spent in boring from within, previous to the S. T. & L. A. being organized?

It also showed the workers the need of keeping away from any organizations pretending to fight for labor's interests, that had a capitalistic relationship; these were the experiences that led to a line being drawn; this, the class struggle line, was recognized by the S. L. P.

It was in keeping with this line that its attitude had to be drawn against all organizations that blurred the class struggle.

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Third.—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple trades organization?

Fourth.—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth.—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

First.—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

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**OFFICIAL.**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency)  
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Regular meeting held Friday, May 16, at 2-6 New Reade street. Absent and excused, J. Hammer; without excuse, A. Klein. The financial report for the week ending May 3 showed receipts, \$38.80; expenditures, \$22.63.

A letter of resignation was received from Vladimir Signori, member of the "Il Proletario" managing committee. No reason was given for withdrawing from the committee, and the Secretary reported that he had written asking for a statement, setting forth the reasons for the resignation. Approved, and matter laid over until next meeting, when it is expected an answer will have been received. It was also decided to secure, for the next meeting of the N. E. C., the translation of an article in "Il Proletario," of May 10, entitled "Per l'organizzazione del Partito." Sections Erie, Pa., and Los Angeles, Cal., inquired about a pamphlet received from Lincoln. Not wanting to know whether such matter should not go through the Labor News Co. Action deferred until next meeting.

A letter was read from Dublin, Ireland, bearing upon the coming of a speaker of the I. S. R. P. to tour the United States. Resolved to instruct the Secretary to communicate definite terms and also to state that the tour is to begin at the middle of September.

A lengthy communication was received from Section Phoenix, Ariz., bearing upon the status of a member suspended by Section Phoenix several years ago. It was resolved to transmit all the documents to the Texas State Executive Committee.

Further communications were received from Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to a leaflet that is to be written on the "Party of the Many Names"; from L. Sausal, about editorial work for the DAILY PEOPLE; from J. Pierce in regard to the change of management; from Newark, N. J., relative to an Italian branch there; from Leadville, Colo., and Yonkers, N. Y., bearing upon circulars recently issued by the N. E. C.

John J. Kinneally,  
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

**MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Regular meeting held May 11th at 1165 Tremont street, Boston.

C. F. Walker in the chair.

**ROLL CALL.**

Nine present, members from Cambridge, and one from Lynn, absent.

**MINUTES.**

Minutes from previous regular meeting approved as read.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

From secretary of Vermont S. E. C., requesting that a speaker be sent to that state, if one can be secured in Mass. or a nearby State. Action. A report of the recording secretary's action, relative to above request, it was moved that the same be endorsed and Comrade Jones was elected to assist the recording secretary in making further efforts to comply with the request.

From A. E. Safford, of Maysard, applying for membership-at-large. Action. Application accepted.

Medway on receipt of pamphlets sent by the S. E. C.

M. T. Berry on inability to go to Vermont to speak.

Holyoke, \$2.25 for campaign leaflets, also explaining matters relative to Paris, D. P. and Auxiliary stamps. Action. That the statement of Section on loss of Auxiliary stamps be accepted and indebtedness cancelled, and that loss of Paris and D. P. stamps be referred to the N. E. C.

From Charles Gibson, of Lynn, appealing to S. E. C. on action of the Section suspending him. Action referred to the Grievance Committee.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS.**

On De Leons lecture. Action reports postponed until next meeting of the S. E. C.

Committee on leaflets relative to the late Teamsters' strike in Boston. The same being read. On motion it was decided to have the articles published in THE PEOPLE and also have 50,000 copies printed in leaflets from the New York Labor News Company. Recording secretary in meantime to communicate with the Sections of the State relative to the distribution of the same.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS.**

Relative to the alleged shortage of three votes in favor of the Haarhill Resolution from Boston, Section W. A. Branch 18. On motion the secretary was instructed to make exact copies of communication with vote enclosed, and send same to Section Boston.

**NEW BUSINESS.**

On motion Andrew Claustrom was elected to fill vacancy in Grievance Committee, caused by resignation of T. M. Birwell from the S. E. C.

On motion the recording secretary was instructed to supply members-at-large with leaflets and pamphlets. The leaflets for free distribution, and the pamphlets to be sold and returns on the same made to this committee.

The communication from O'Feltelly in caucusing and other matters were left to the recording secretary to answer according to instructions of the S. E. C.

Financial secretary makes report of receipts and expenditures since last meeting as follows:

**RECEIPTS.**

Malden \$1.20 for dues; \$1.25 for literature.

Everett \$4.00 for auxiliary.

Holyoke \$2.25 for literature.

Salem \$2.40 for dues.

Somerville \$1.20 for dues.

A. E. Safford \$1.00 for dues.

**EXPENDITURES.**

Supplies for recording secretary \$1.00.

22 Villa avenue, Edwin S. Mayo, Everett Recording Secretary.

**CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION.**

The Connecticut State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, Conn., May 30, 1902.

Let each section send a full delegation. Let each section furnish candidates for a full State ticket and let each section send a complete report of its work since the last convention.

The convention will assemble at 9 A. M. sharp. Those desiring lodgings should notify the committee at once so that arrangements can be completed.

Connecticut State Committee,

Jas. J. Manee, Secretary.

**OHIO S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION.**

The Ohio State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Cleveland, Friday, May 30.

Delegates and visiting comrades are requested to notify the chairman of the Reception Committee, Comrade Robert Zimmerman, 40 Howley street, at what time and on what train they will arrive.

The headquarters of the Reception Committee will be at the office of the "Cleve-land Volksfreund" and "Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung," 239 St. Clair street, corner Ontario street, second floor.

We recommend Hotel Pence, corner Superior and Spring streets, to comrades who wish hotel accommodations.

The convention will be called to order at 9 A. M. in Sloss Hall, (Germ. Am. Bank Building) 356 Ontario street, top floor.

P. C. Christiansen,

Secretary.

Cleveland, O., May 1, 1902.

**TO S. L. P. OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Comrades—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, of Pennsylvania, will be called to order on Decoration Day, Friday, May 30, 1902, 10 a. m., at Maccabee Temple, Nos. 1305 and 1307 State street, Erie, Pa.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad company whereby the fare for the round trip from Pittsburg will be \$5.00.

There will be two kinds of tickets. Ticket No. 1 is a special Decoration Day excursion ticket, which is good to return on only until Saturday, May 31, on train leaving Erie at 4:50 p. m.

Ticket No. 2 is a combination ticket, on which not less than ten people must return by the same train. This ticket is good to return on at any date that may be agreed upon by those who will combine to use it.

The use of ticket No. 2 will allow those who wish to visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The fare from Erie to Buffalo is \$1 for the round trip by rail, and \$1.25 by boat. A number of delegates and Party members have concluded to take their wives with them, and it is very important that all delegates and Party members who intend to attend the convention, or wish to visit Niagara Falls, advise me NOT LATER THAN SUN-

DAY, MAY 25, what kind of a ticket they wish to travel on—Ticket No. 1 or No. 2, and also if they wish not to ar-

range for any one besides themselves. This will also permit me to make the necessary arrangements for lodging, both at Erie and Buffalo.

The mileage fund will provide for the greater part of the fare of the delegates from Section.

There will be a special car attached to this train for the exclusive use of our Party.

All delegates and members going to Erie by way of Pittsburg, will meet at S. L. P. headquarters, 510 Wylie avenue, Thursday evening, May 29, and will go direct from the headquarters to the P. & L. E. railroad depot, taking the train which leaves that depot at 11:30 p. m.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

**OHIO CONVENTIONS.**

Section, Cleveland, O., S. L. P. will hold county and congressional conventions of Cuyahoga county and the 20th and 21st Congressional Districts, respectively, on Sunday, June 1, 1902 in Cleveland Section hall, 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building, top floor. The purpose of the convention is to nominate candidates and to devise plans for an aggressive campaign. All workingmen and sympathizers are invited to attend.

John D. Goerke, Organizer.

**MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.**

The Michigan State Convention of the S. L. P. to nominate candidates for State offices will be held on July 5, in Detroit. Further information will be given later.

**SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN.**

The date of the next regular meeting of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County S. L. P., falling on June 1, 1902, when a good many of the delegates will be away from the city attending the Pennsylvania State Convention of the S. L. P., has induced the County Executive Committee to instruct me to call a meeting of the County Committee for the last Sunday of this month, May 25, 10:30 a. m. sharp, to take the place of the regular meeting, which was to be held on June 1, 1902.

The meeting will be of more than ordinary importance on account of the necessity of taking action upon several matters which will not brook delay, such as the report of the Boat Excursion Committee, election of officers for the ensuing term, and instruction of delegates to the State Convention.

The Grievance Committee also expects to report at his meeting.

It is to be hoped that each and every Branch will see to it that it is represented at this meeting by all their delegates, and it would be well for all the Branch organizers to immediately notify the Branch delegates.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

**MEETINGS IN THE 22d CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.**

East St. Louis, May 24th.  
Belleville, May 25th.  
Edwardsville, May 31st.

Freeburg, June 1st.

Speakers—Philip Veal, candidate for Trustee of the State University, and William W. Cox, candidate for Congress.

RECEIPTS.

Malden \$1.20 for dues; \$1.25 for literature.

Everett \$4.00 for auxiliary.

Holyoke \$2.25 for literature.

Salem \$2.40 for dues.

Somerville \$1.20 for dues.

A. E. Safford \$1.00 for dues.

EXpenditures.

Supplies for recording secretary \$1.00.

22 Villa Avenue, Edwin S. Mayo, Everett Recording Secretary.

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY CONVENTION.**

Comrades:

Per order of the County Committee, convention to nominate candidates for the county, as well as for all the judicial, congressional, senatorial, and legislative districts in Allegheny County, for the election which takes place on November 4, 1902, are hereby called upon to take place at the County Headquarters, 510 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Saturday, June 7, 8 p. m. sharp.

Please have the organizer of your Branch notify every member accordingly, and make every effort to induce every member to attend and to bring their membership cards with them.

Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

**SPECIAL FUND.**

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.) Previously acknowledged.....\$5707.40

Collection per J. R. Fraser, Day-Omnium, Oct. 1.....25

Section Gloversville, N. Y.....3.00

Aug. Schade, Phoenix, Ariz.....5.00

23d A. D., City—John J. Murphy.....\$3.00; John Plamond.....\$5.00.....8.00

Permeranz, N. Y. City.....20.00

John D. Stegenan, Brooklyn, N. Y.....10.00

Edward Stockton, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.....1.00

Section Medford, Mass., David Morse, 25c; Leon Greenman, 25c;

Andy Seitz, 25c; Geo. Anderson, 50c; Theo. Moller, 25c.....1.50

Section St. Paul, Minn., \$10; Geo. F. Spettel, \$5.....15.00

Wm. C. Baker, Stoneham, Mass.....95.00

Total .....\$5772.10

Edward Dietrich, Cashier.

**AGITATION IN MILWAUKEE WIS.**

An agitation meeting will be held Saturday, May 31st, 8 p. m., at Schreiber's Hall, corner of Fourth and Sherman.

Lecture in German by Chas. Minkley, Subject, "The Trust." After the lecture free discussion.

The Organizer.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Meeting held Saturday, May 10, 1902, at the Daily People Building, chairman, Joseph Klein; vice-chairman, Robert Mains.

A letter from the N. E. C. was received and filed.

Two circular letters were received from the DAILY PEOPLE management, and filed.

One new delegate was seated.

Report of the City Executive Committee was adopted.

The treasurer of the August 11, 1901, excursion reported:

Receipts .....\$1,312.77

Expenses .....\$50.90

Balance .....\$361.87